

# The Daily Mirror

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[16 PAGES.]

One Penny.

## MRS. HOPE IN TOWN



Mrs. Hope, of Luffness, walking with her former secretary, a discharged soldier, in London, yesterday. She denies the charges brought against her in connection with her children.

## £500,000 GIFT.



Sir Ernest Cassel, who has placed half a million sterling in the hands of trustees for educational purposes.

## THE CARLETON CASE



Miss Olive Richardson, and Belcher, the film actor, arriving at Bow-street, where De Veuille again appeared in the dock yesterday.—(Daily Mirror photograph.)

## NURSE TRIES TO SAVE HER SISTER.



Miss Florence Tilling, a Red Cross nurse, of Paddington, who was injured in a vain attempt to save her sister Caroline (inset). The child's nightdress caught fire and she sustained burns which proved fatal.—(Exclusive.)

## WALTON INQUEST VERDICT.



A verdict of manslaughter against Caroline Flitter and Gertrude Bell (mother and daughter) was returned at the inquest on Allen McDougal, aged fifty-five days, at Walton-on-Thames yesterday. The portrait is of Gertrude Bell.—(Exclusive.)

## "NON-SKID" BOOTS FOR CHILDREN.



Nurse escorting her little charge to school. Wearing these home-made boots, they cannot be "slippers"—on the ice. Besides, they keep the feet beautifully warm.



## COCAINE DRAMA REVELATIONS.

### Experts Explain How Miss Carleton Died.

### DE VEULLE REMANDED.

### Magistrate Declines to Grant Him Bail at Present.

The great drug drama which surrounds the death of Billie Carleton was advanced another stage further at Bow-street yesterday, when medical experts explained how the popular actress died.

Reginald de Veulle was charged with manslaughter of Miss Carleton by unlawfully supplying her with cocaine.

In the absence owing to illness of Sir R. Muir, the case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Eustace Fulton.

De Veulle appeared to be greatly improved in health. He stepped briskly into the dock and took his seat at the further end. He was smartly dressed, as usual, and wore an overcoat.

He was remanded until Thursday, and the magistrate said that at present he declined to grant bail.

### HOW BILLIE CARLETON DIED.

### Doctors Explain the Action of Cocaine—"A Slow Death."

Percy Andrew Richards, Westminster public analyst, said that an examination of nasal swabs that had been taken showed evidence of cocaine. He also traced alkaloid with properties not inconsistent with its being cocaine.

Cocaine, said Mr. Richards, was one of those alkaloids that was rapidly absorbed in the case of a person in the habit of taking it, and the habit became tolerant of its use.

Dr. George Hamilton, divisional surgeon of police, described his visit to Savoy Court on the evening of the tragedy. He there saw Miss Carleton dead in bed.

Would the dilation of the pupils indicate anything?—It is consistent with cocaine poisoning.

Cocaine, said witness, caused dilation of the blood vessels and raised the blood pressure. A clot on the right side of the heart indicated asphyxia—a slow death.

Most probably death occurred in some convulsive attack, occasioning spasms in breathing and affected the heart. An overdose of cocaine

Cocaine sniffed up the nose would gradually dissolve and might take some time to have its full effect.

In this case all the cocaine had not been absorbed at the time of death, some of it being recovered by Dr. Richards.

A tube containing three-quarters of a grain of cocaine was handed in by counsel as an exhibit to show the approximate size of a fatal dose.

### TRIED TO RESTORE LIFE.

Dr. Frederick Stuart, a friend of Miss Carleton, said he went to her flat on November 28, in response to a telephone message, and found Miss Carleton dead. He injected strychnine and brandy, and tried artificial respiration, but without result.

Dr. Stuart identified a small box of trional he found in the room as one he had previously given to the deceased. These were for insomnia.

Insomnia was produced by cocaine.

There were six cachets in the box when he gave it to Miss Carleton, and four remained when he examined the box on the day of her death.

### "HER WISDOM TEETH."

Dr. Stuart identified two bottles which he found at the flat, one full and the other half full. He declared that they contained a digestive medicine, quite harmless. The medicine contained one-eighth of a grain of strychnine.

Mr. Fulton: Have you ever given her injections of morphia?—Yes; about ten or twelve times during the last six months in order to relieve the intense pain she had when cutting her wisdom teeth. They were quite small doses.

Have you attended her for the after effects of opium smoking?—Yes.

When did you first attend her for that?—It must have been two or three years ago.

"I thought I had convinced her that it was a dangerous practice. I formed the opinion that she had ceased to be addicted to it."

### PAPER OF POWDER.

He remembered going to a flat in Dover-street in the latter part of 1918 to see Miss Carleton, when he noticed that she was suffering from the effects of opium-smoking.

In May, 1918, were you in her room at 48, Savoy-court, which she then occupied?—Yes.

She handed him, said witness, a paper containing a white powder. He could not say whether the paper handed to him now was the piece which contained cocaine. He kept it for a time and handed it to Inspector Currie after Miss Carleton's death.

(Continued on page 4.)

## DRAMA OF BABY'S DEATH.

### Two Women Committed for Trial on Coroner's Warrant.

#### From Our Own Correspondent.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, Friday.

"We consider that gross negligence on the part of Caroline Flitter and Gertrude Bell, and also that it was insufficiently fed, caused the death of the child."

Such was the conclusion arrived at by the jury to-day at the inquest on Allin McDougal, aged eight weeks, who died at the Cottage, Walton-on-Thames, when, with eight other children, it had been in the custody of the two women (mother and daughter), though they were registered for two children only.

A verdict of Manslaughter was, therefore, returned, and the women were committed to the Surrey Assizes on the coroner's warrant.

Dr. Hopson, at the previous hearing, stated that the baby was emaciated and mere skin and bone, and had legs like brimstones. Police-sergeant Tytheleigh said two other children had died in Flitter's custody in 1917 and 1918. Another child who had since died would be the subject of an inquest the following day (Saturday).

## LADY C. CURZON FINED.

### Summons for Driving a Car to the Danger of the Public.

Lady Cynthia Curzon, of Berkeley House, Berkeley-square, was at Bow-street yesterday fined 20s. on a summons charging her with driving a car in a manner dangerous to the public along the Victoria-embankment.

A police officer said that the car was going at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Defendant drove across to the wrong side of the refuge, narrowly escaping collision with two taxicabs. A number of people had to step back quickly to avoid being knocked down.

Lady Curzon explained that an enormous dray coming eastward turned right across the road into Savoy-street, and she was obliged to cross to the wrong side and there was not time to pull up.

The magistrates ordered Lady Curzon's licence to be endorsed.

### MOURNED BY 15,000.

The death of Mr. Thomas Heppel North, O.B.E., superintendent of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Crayford Works, is announced from pneumonia at the age of forty-two. About 15,000 employees lined up outside the works at the cortege passed to pay their last respects to their chief.

Mr. North was awarded the O.B.E. for services in connection with the output of munitions and aeroplanes, etc. He was a bachelor and took the keenest interest in all kinds of sport among his workpeople.

## GIFT OF £500,000.

### Sir Ernest Cassel Gives a Princely Donation for Education.

### WORKERS TO BENEFIT.

Sir Ernest Cassel it is stated, has placed in the hands of trustees a sum of half a million sterling for educational purposes.

The trustees are Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Miss Philippa Fawcett, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Lord Haldane, Sir George Murray and Mr. Sidney Webb.

Special purposes particularised by Sir Ernest Cassel include—

The promotion of adult education, in connection with the Workers' Educational Association.

Scholarships for the education of workmen or their sons and daughters.

The promotion of the higher education of women by the assistance of colleges for women.

Promotion of foreign language study.



Mr. Sidney Webb. Sir G. Murray.

with the Workers' Educational Association. Scholarships for the education of workmen or their sons and daughters.

The promotion of the higher education of women by the assistance of colleges for women. Promotion of foreign language study.

## "SHOPPING A PLEASURE."

### Supplies Plentiful and Prices Down by End of Month.

Housewives may go shopping with lighter hearts. Food supplies are gradually increasing and prices may be expected to go down (slightly) by the end of the month.

That was the opinion of a prominent official of a large City stores given to *The Daily Mirror* yesterday.

In a fortnight's time fish—the supplies of which are daily increasing—will be really cheap. One could purchase the finest herrings and hoolsters yesterday for 8d. per pound and kippers for 11d. per pound.

Oranges and lemons were also cheaper. Sound, "juicy" oranges were being retailed at 6d. per pound, while lemons could be obtained for 1d. and 1½d. each. Fine white grapes could be obtained for 2s. per pound—1s. cheaper than a month ago.

Over most foodstuffs, however, the dismal term "controlled prices" is the general rule. Such things as cheese, butter, margarine, and jam seemed to be as difficult and as expensive to obtain as in the gloomy days of the war.

## PRINCESS 'PAT'S' WEDDING

### Blind Girls Help in a Wonderful Trousseau.

The popularity of Princess Patricia of Connaught has aroused exceptional interest in her approaching marriage.

Princess Patricia, in her snowy white bridal gown, which is a triumph of the designer's art, will be followed by her eight bridesmaids, wearing picture frocks of love-in-the-mist blue.

When Princess Patricia departs for her honeymoon, she will not wear the customary colour worn by princesses, but she has chosen a shade of the soft fast-flower associated with St. Patrick.

The material is heavy silk stockinette, and the style is exceedingly simple.

The perfectly plain bodice hangs straight from an oval-shaped collar of heavy grey silk, with open-work embroidery, which has all the appearance of beautiful crocheted lace.

The waist is loosely defined by a stitching taking vandyke points, whence the graceful skirt falls with cleverly-introduced folds on either side.

A band of the grey embroidery appears at the hem, and there is a St. Patrick blue girdle at the waist.

Over this will be worn one of the newest dolman wraps of a pretty tone of elephant grey cloth trimmed at the hem with four flounces.

The beaming collar is of grey chamoise and the waist displays a girdle emerging from either side and lightly tied in a bow.

## HITCHIN TRAGEDY EXHUMATION.

In order to ascertain whether the wounds could have been caused by the bloodstained shop-weight found near the body, it has been decided to exhume the body of Mrs. Ridgley at Hitchin. Dr. Spilsbury will assist at the exhumation.

## £20,000 ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The transatlantic flight, which Sunstedt will shortly undertake, has already cost about £20,000, says an Exchange New York telegram yesterday.

"I expect to fly at night at an altitude of 12,000ft., when I hope to encounter a fifty-mile-an-hour eastward wind," said Sunstedt.

The machine would then average 125 miles an hour.

## DRAMATIC LETTER IN DIVORCE CASE.

### Wife's Appeal to Husband: "Don't Send Me to Hell."

### BARON AS CO-RESPONDENT.

"For God's sake write and say something to me! Please don't send me to hell, even if you feel you cannot have me back."

This dramatic appeal, written by a wife to her husband, was read in the Divorce Court yesterday when Mr. Frederick Theodore Maling, earthenware manufacturer, Corbridge, Northumberland, was granted a decree nisi because of the misconduct of his wife with Baron Louis de Belarbar.

Mr. Maling said he was married in June, 1907, and there were three children. He lived happily with his wife for two years.

Some time later they made the acquaintance of the baron, who was French Consul at Newcastle, and petitioner had to protest about his wife's association with the baron.

Quite recently, went on Mr. Maling, he got information which led him to have his wife watched.

### "I HAVE DONE WRONG."

On June 25 last his wife wrote him: "All the time I have been friendly with the baron he has helped me to improve my mind and educated me. I admit I have done wrong and treated you shamefully."

Miss Elsie Mary Harper, who looked after Mr. Maling's children, said that on January 25, 1918, Mrs. Maling went to Newcastle. Three days later witness went to York and an arrangement was made that she and Mrs. Maling should meet at Newcastle Station on the 31st.

On February 2 witness was with the children and met the baron, who said Mrs. Maling was at his house and she and Mrs. Maling were for two nights and that detectives were watching.

Mrs. Margaret Bell, housekeeper to the baron, said that up to the end of January, 1918, Mrs. Maling used to visit pretty often.

Counsel (Mr. Le Bas): Have you ever known her to go up to the baron's room?—Yes.

How long would she remain there?—Sometimes for an hour.

Mr. Justice Coleridge having granted a decree nisi with costs, it was announced that Mr. Maling was willing to allow respondent £4 weekly in the future as long as she remained single.

## £50,000,000 IN PENSIONS.

### What New Bill Will Cost—1,780,000 Grants Already Made.

The Pensions Bill will be nearly £50,000,000, said Colonel Sir J. Craig in the Commons yesterday.

At the end of last year over 4,200 men were under medical treatment and 7,766 were under training.

The number of pensions and allowances granted up to the end of last year was 1,780,000. The number was being added to at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 new awards a week, in addition to 25,000 or 30,000 pension renewals a month.

He denied that there was any lack of generosity on the part of officials in interpreting regulations.

Five additional courts for hearing appeals were being established. There would be an extension of accommodation for training wounded men.

An "Officers' Fund" had been instituted at the Ministry.

## 64,800 STILL MISSING.

### Germany to Account for Every Prisoner Unrepatriated.

Germany shall be made to account for every prisoner of war not repatriated.

Thus Mr. Churchill's assurance in a parliamentary answer.

The present total of officers and men reported "missing" is approximately 359,800. Of that total it is estimated that approximately 198,000 have been prisoners.

Presumably, then, in the case of 97,000, there are still 64,800 whose fate remains to be determined.

## THE QUEER THING ABOUT LEMONS.

Whereas the wholesale prices of lemons have fallen considerably during the past month, in some cases the retail prices do not show a corresponding reduction.

The Citrus Fruit (Prices) Order was temporarily suspended (the fact that fair prices would be instituted automatically by the retailers).

Unless this is done it may be necessary to bring the order into operation again.

## ASYLUM INMATES ESCAPE.

The male and female attendants, numbering 150, of Mullingar Asylum, struck yesterday owing to the refusal of the management to grant an increase of £1 a week over pre-war wages and a fifty-six hours' week.

There are 1,100 patients, a number of whom have escaped.

## BEST SUNDAY READING.

The following brilliant articles will appear in to-morrow's *Sunday Pictorial*:—

Back at Westminster: What the Nation Expects of the New Parliament. By Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

Peril of the Short Hours Movement. By John Albion.

The Reign of Extravagance: People Who Expect Too Much of the State. By W. B. Maxwell, the distinguished novelist.

The France That "Tommy" Saw: A Reply to Max Pemberton. By an ex-Soldier.

would produce coma, probably accompanied by asphyxia, and it would at the same time produce the congestion.

Dr. Hamilton said that his examinations had led him to the conclusion that death was due to an overdose of cocaine.

Dr. Jewsbury, who had also made an examination, expressed his agreement with Dr. Hamilton's conclusions. Death was due, in his opinion, to an overdose of cocaine.

Producing a small round jewelled gold box, Dr. Jewsbury said that when he examined it it contained nine and a half grains of white powder, which responded to the test of cocaine.

## ALL ABOUT COCAINE.

### Expert Tells of the Drug and Its Dangers—The Gold Box.

There were two forms of cocaine which were very much the same in appearance; one was the pure alkaloid, and the other hydro-chloride, the latter being more rapidly soluble in water than the other.

If taken up the nose it was, therefore, much more rapid in its action.

Cocaine hydro-chloride had been taken, was the witness' opinion.

The official dose of cocaine as a local anesthetic was up to half a grain. The smallest recorded fatal dose given hypodermically was two-thirds of a grain.

Increasingly larger doses might be taken with safety by people taking it habitually.

Cocaine was an extremely dangerous drug taken under any conditions. The common, though not invariable way, was to sniff it up the nose, but sniffing was dangerous, because it was not easy to say how much was taken at a time.

Describing the effects of cocaine, witness stated that taken in small doses it had a stimulating or exhilarating effect.

The stimulating effect later gave place to a state of depression or, in the case of a large dose, convulsions, followed by coma.

The fatal dose would produce death in from twelve to twenty-four hours, though patients had been restored from a comatose condition by early treatment.



# PEACE CONGRESS DRAWS: LEAGUE OF NATIONS BORN

## PRIME MINISTER AND LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. Lloyd George's Return to Paris Delayed.

## JEOPARDISING VICTORY.

The Prime Minister presided yesterday over a meeting of the War Cabinet held at Downing-street.

Present prospects favour the assumption that Mr. Lloyd George will not return to Paris for a week or ten days at the earliest.

He is taking a deep and anxious interest in the labour situation, and is not likely to leave England while that position is so unstable, unless and until compelled by the claims of the Allies' Conference in Paris.

It is understood that he fully shares the view that labour troubles at this juncture may go far to minimise the hard-won victory in the field, and seriously retard the progress of reconstruction and trade development.

Sir R. Horne, Minister of Labour, was in consultation with Ministers at Downing-street yesterday.

Negotiations between the Transport Workers' Federation and employers have led to a crisis. A standard working week of forty-eight hours was offered, but large employers were anxious to split up the hours into periods which the workmen declined.

Sir Robert Horne has suggested that the question of hours should be referred to arbitration. The Consultative Committee of the Triple Alliance (miners, railwaymen and transport workers) is expected to meet on Tuesday, when joint action will be seriously considered.

The Miners' Ballot. Sir R. Horne's executive yesterday arranged to take the national strike ballot on Wednesday and Thursday next. Ballot papers supplied from the federation shortly state the four proposals, and adds: "The Government having failed to grant the above proposals, are you in favour of a national strike, yes or no?"

**A.S.E. Drastic Action.**—In addition to stringent action at Glasgow, the executive of the A.S.E. has suspended district committees at Belfast and London and removed district secretaries from office for irregular procedure in connection with the unconstitutional strikes.

## WILL NOT GIVE THE FOOD PROFITEERS A CHANCE.

The Only Thing That Makes Control of Supplies Necessary.

"When supplies are adequate, and as soon as we feel that the consumer will be secured against undue profiteering and prices will be at their proper level, then control can be relaxed."

Thus Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, at the American Luncheon Club in the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Nothing worse could happen than that they should release control, and that prices should bound up, he added.

The Ministry of Food yesterday answered criticisms and explained false conceptions of the present position.

It is pointed out that the prices of food are no higher now than on the signing of the armistice, so why should labour unrest be attributed to that cause at the present moment?

Prices were steadily rising in October last, while now several important reductions have been brought about.

The statement that there is enough bacon in the country to last for six months is absolute nonsense. About two months' supply is more correct. The same may be said about lard.

It is said that the price of sugar should come down. The Ministry are at present probably losing on every pound of sugar that they sell. There is nothing to suggest that the world's price is likely to be at any time in the near future below the price paid by the Ministry.

It is impossible to understand the object of Mr. Braze's assertion that all foodstuffs at the disposal of the Government could be immediately released. The only result of this would be to leave the Ministry without food supplies to control.

## KING FERDINAND FLEES.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.

Telegrams received from here state that Bukarest is declared to be in a state of siege and a plot against the Crown Prince has been discovered. King Ferdinand is said to have succeeded in fleeing from Bukarest.—Exchange.

## EX-KAISER'S DEFENCE.

The ex-Kaiser is preparing his defence, which in due course he will publish, says Reuter's Amerongen correspondent.

He is now committing to writing certain facts and views connected with past events.

## "Force is Vanquished," Says Mr. Wilson as He Holds Up Document.

## JOINT ACTION AGAINST REBEL POWERS.

"Force is vanquished!" said Mr. Wilson as he held up the League of Nations document at yesterday's historic meeting of the Peace Congress. The Executive Council of the League is to consist of representatives of the United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan (signatories to the Covenant), with representatives of four other States, which will be selected by the delegates. The League Covenant consists of twenty-six Articles, the principle objects in view being:—

- Limitation of armaments.
- Removal of nations arising out of private manufacture of war implements.
- Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
- Formation of International Court of Justice.
- Joint action—economic, financial, and, if necessary, military—against member of League who rejects its ruling.
- Tutelage of backward peoples (ex-German Colonies) entrusted to advanced nations as mandates for the League.
- Mandatory power over communities freed from Turkey.
- Fair and humane conditions of labour in all countries.

The League will provide freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States who are members of the League.

A summary of the text of the Covenant is given on page 13.

## "NO NATION WILL DARE TO RESIST LEAGUE."

### Mr. Wilson: 'Publicity Will Destroy Dark Designs.'

PARIS, Friday.

The fact that the draft of the League of Nations Covenant was to be submitted gave today's plenary sitting of the Peace Conference an especial interest.

Mr. Wilson having expressed a wish to be present at the sitting in the Clock Room, a seat was reserved for her near the entrance, opposite the presidential table.

Mr. Wilson said:—  
Mr. Chairman: I have the honour of reporting, in the name of the Commission constituted by this Conference on the formulation of a plan for the League of Nations.

It is a unanimous report from representatives of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Serbia.

Commenting on the scheme, President Wilson said that the idea of a League of Nations had aroused a flow of enthusiasm among all peoples, and public opinion throughout the world would rejoice to hear of its creation.

Holding up the Draft Convention, Mr. Wilson declared in a voice full of earnest gravity: "This document is the condemnation of war. It is a definite guarantee of peace."

The League of Nations will be, not only an instrument of defence, but also an organ of co-operation as regards matters of commerce, labour and industry.

"Force is vanquished. The peoples can now live in friendship, like members of one family, and soon as brothers."

"NONE WILL DARE RESIST."

Other points from Mr. Wilson's speech were:—  
There is very great significance in the fact that the result was reached unanimously. Fourteen nations were represented.

The result, therefore, has that deepest of all meanings—a union of wills in a common purpose—a union of wills which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist.

This document is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for the League of Nations—a body of delegates—an executive council—and a permanent secretariat.

## "INTRIGUES NO LONGER."

Armed Force in the Background Lest Moral Force Fails.

There reached us through many channels the feeling that if the deliberative body of the League was merely to be a body of officials, the peoples of the world would not be sure that some mistakes which preoccupied officials had admittedly made might not be repeated.

It was impossible to conceive method or assembly so large and various as to be really representative of the great body of the peoples of the world, because as I roughly reckon it we represent as we sit around this table more than two hundred million people. But if you leave it to each Government to have if it pleases one or two or three representatives, though only a single vote, it may not only vary its representation from time to time, but it may originate the choice of its several representatives if it should have several in different ways.

Therefore we thought that this was a prudent concession to the universal opinion of plain men that they wanted a door left open to a variety of representation instead of being confined to a single official body.

You will notice that this body has unlimited

rights of discussion of anything within the field of international relationship.

In order to safeguard the popular power of this representative body it is provided that when a subject is submitted to discussion by the Executive Council it can be drawn out to the larger forum of the general body of delegates, because throughout this instrument we are depending chiefly upon the cleansing and compelling influence of publicity.

So that intrigues can no longer have their converts, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that those things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of a universal expression of the condemnation of the world.

Armed force is in the background in this programme, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a Constitution of Peace, not as a League of War.

Mr. Wilson said that Article 19 (which refers to the colonies) was the unanimous conclusion of the five Great Powers.

## LABOUR'S SHARE.

While men and women and children who work have been in the background through the long ages, now there comes into the foreground the great body of the labouring people of the world.

These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help, and will be wards of the combined Governments of the world.

Lord Robert Cecil, who followed President Wilson, said: No nation must retain an armament on a scale fitted only for aggressive purposes.

We have sought to safeguard the peace of the world by establishing the principle that no nation shall go to war with any other nation until every other possible means of settling a dispute shall have been fully and fairly tried.

## MR. WILSON'S DEPARTURE.

PARIS, Friday.

President Wilson leaves Paris at 9.20 to-night for Brest, where he will embark to-morrow morning on the liner George Washington for his voyage to the United States.

He will be escorted across the Atlantic by the American cruiser New Mexico, flying the flag of Admiral Wilson, and by twenty American destroyers, which will join the George Washington off the Azores.—Reuter.

## WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

Herr Scheidemann, the German Premier, outlined the programme of the new Government in the National Assembly at Weimar on Thursday.

According to Reuter's Basle correspondent, he said that their task in the immediate future could be summed up under the following essential heads:—

1. The maintenance of the unity of the State by means of a strong central authority.
2. The immediate conclusion of peace.
3. Adherence to President Wilson's programme.
4. Rejection of any peace of violence.
5. Restoration of Germany's colonial territories.
6. Immediate repatriation of German prisoners.
7. Admission of Germany into the League of Nations with equal rights.
8. General and reciprocal disarmament.
9. The constitution of general arbitration courts for the avoidance of war.
10. The abolition of secret diplomacy.

## HUN COLONIES AS A "SACRED TRUST."

Mandatory System for Backward States.

## FREED FROM TURKEY.

Wishes of Communities To Be Considered.

The provisions in the League of Nations scheme dealing with the conquered German Colonies and the future of communities formerly under Turkish rule are as follows:—

Article 19.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves, there should be applied the principle that the wellbeing and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by the Mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone.

The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory Powers.

## THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

Some Countries as Integral Portions of Mandatory States.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the maintenance of order, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

## ANNUAL REPORT TO LEAGUE.

There are territories such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory State and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory State as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

The parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

## HUN SHIPS AT JUTLAND.

It is learned authoritatively that the German strength at Jutland was seventeen Dreadnoughts, eight battleships, five battle-cruisers, eleven light cruisers and seventy-seven destroyers.

## COUCEIRO ARRESTED.

The Portuguese Legation, says Reuter, has received the following telegram from Lisbon:—

The people of Oporto, backed by soldiers, have restored the Republic in the North. The Royalist leader, Captain Paiva Couceiro, has been arrested.



# DRUG DRAMA: MORE EVIDENCE

## Dr. Stuart on Statement at Tribunal.

### "McGINTY'S" STORY.

(Continued from page 2.)

After the luncheon interval Mr. Bridgman applied for bail for De Veulle.

Dr. Griffiths (medical officer of Brixton Prison) said he had examined De Veulle and found no evidence of drug-taking. He was quite normal, and had shown no signs of craving.

The magistrate said counsel could renew the application at the end of the sitting.

Dr. Stuart, continuing his evidence, said that he had attended De Veulle professionally.

De Veulle consulted witness for the purpose of going before the tribunal for a medical examination in the summer of 1918, about a month after he had first spoken to witness.

What did he say about going before the tribunal?—I knew the result of the blood test, and that he had taken cocaine to find inspiration.

What else did he say?—Well, he was not physically fit.

Questioned about De Veulle's going before the tribunal, Dr. Stuart thought his condition was partially due to cocaine, and De Veulle wanted witness to give him a certificate which might be of some weight with "the powers-that-be."

To the effect that he was a person taking drugs and suffering from the effects of them?—Yes.

Did you do that?—I did.

Did you at the tribunal state that he was a confirmed drug-taker and a taker of cocaine?—Yes. As they were walking away from the tribunal, witness asked De Veulle not to give cocaine to Miss Carleton, and he said he would not give her any.

Did he make any protest against the suggestion that he had done so?—He did not.

### "McGINTY'S" EVIDENCE.

Story of an Opium Smoking Party—"Miss Carleton was ill."

Mrs. May Hicks (known as McGinty) said she was employed by Mr. and Mrs. De Veulle at Dover-street for a year and three months. Miss Carleton came constantly to the flat. Hicks thought the relationship was a business one.

She gave Hicks money to give De Veulle about a dozen times. Last time she gave him £2 to £5, which witness gave to De Veulle. She used to take a letter from him, and Miss Carleton would then give her money to take back.

Mr. Fulton: Did you know that Miss Carleton took drugs?—Not before the opium-smoking.

Did you know that De Veulle took drugs?—Yes.

She once saw him taking something and asked him if it was snuff.

Witness was next asked about Mrs. You, of Limehouse Causeway, and replied that she first saw her at Dover-street on the occasion of an opium party.

Do you remember De Veulle going to another party?—Yes. Both Mr. and Mrs. De Veulle went.

They took pipes and cushions, said witness. "They said that they were going out for the night to an opium-smoking party, that they would not be back until the morning."

Witness said they returned at half-past ten. Miss Carleton was with them and she was ill.

Counsel: You said that you remember another party that took place at Dover-street. Did Miss Carleton bring anything with her?—She gave me an opium pipe, a tin box, a lamp, and some China tea.

### "VISITS TO LIMEHOUSE."

Witness Tells of Mrs. You Giving Her Two Packets.

Mrs. Hicks said that once when Mrs. You visited Dover-street flat she gave witness half a dozen small packets that looked like Seidlitz powders, and when De Veulle came in witness handed him the packets.

Referring to the night of the party, witness said that Miss Carleton came after supper. Cushions, a tray and lamp were placed on the table. Mrs. You started cooking the opium. The pipe brought by Miss Carleton was used.

On the following morning the smoking party was asleep. This did not leave the room till 3.30 p.m. Miss Carleton was one of them.

Describing her visits to Limehouse Causeway, Mrs. Hicks said that a week after the party De Veulle gave her a letter and four 41 notes, telling her to hand them to Mrs. You. She did so, and received in exchange two small packets similar to the half a dozen Mrs. You had left at the flat.

Witness handed them to De Veulle, who said: "That is not pure cocaine."

On the following Friday witness again went to Limehouse, this time taking a letter and £2, for which Mrs. You gave her another two packets, which she took to De Veulle's private room at Hockley's.

She had seen De Veulle sniff cocaine once or twice.

Afterwards she went to see Miss Carleton, who gave her £2. She next went to Torrington-square and saw Mr. Toozie. She gave him the £5 and he handed her a small square packet in an envelope.

De Veulle on two or three occasions sent her with letters to a man she knew as Mr. Don, liv-

ing at Pembroke-road, Notting Hill. She had seen letters at De Veulle's flat bearing the address of Mr. Don. The envelopes bore a crest, something that looked like a triangle," witness explained. The envelope handed to her by Mr. Toozie bore a similar crest.

She took the envelope back to Dover-street and gave it to De Veulle. Miss Carleton came in and De Veulle handed it to her. She said: "It is very small."

Mrs. Hicks said that she saw Mr. Toozie again at Belcher's flat on the Monday following the second smoking party. She was sent to the flat to fetch back the pipe.

After the first hearing of the inquest she remembered Toozie, Belcher and his solicitor called one evening at Dover-street. De Veulle was in.

On Monday, November 25, De Veulle gave her a slip of paper and told her to go to Dover-street Post Office and send off a telegram. She did so, the message being: "Meet me 9.30 Cafe Royal—McGinty."

On the same evening De Veulle wrote two letters, one addressed to Miss Carleton, Haymarket Stage Door, and the other to Belcher unaddressed.

### "BOX OF WHITE POWDER."

"McGinty" Tells of What Was Handed to Her Near a Cafe.

He told her to wait at the stage door, that she would receive £5 from Miss Carleton, which she was to take with the other letter to Belcher, who would give her a box of cocaine.

Outside the Cafe Royal, in a side street, she saw Belcher and handed him the letter, which he read. He then gave her a small flat silver box. She took it back to Dover-street, and De Veulle opened it.

It was nearly full of a white powder, and De Veulle's comment was that it was a small quantity for £5, and that he would see Belcher about it.

On the following day, November 26, De Veulle told her to send a wire, as she did on the previous day, to Belcher.

At 9.30 she again went to the Cafe Royal and having seen Belcher returned to Dover-street. She told De Veulle that Mr. Belcher had no cocaine with him, and had asked her to go to Portland-street that night and that, she replied: "No, it's raining too hard," but said that she would call in the morning.

### "TELL HER TO TELEPHONE."

At 10 a.m. the following day she called at Belcher's flat and saw Belcher and Miss Richardson in bed. Belcher gave her a small packet, with capital "B" or "C" on it. It contained a white powder.

She gave this to De Veulle and on his instructions she measured the new lot by turning the contents out of the other box and putting in the fresh lot. It was more.

De Veulle went out, but first told her to telephone to Miss Carleton at Savoy-court and tell her to call at Hockley's for a message before or after the matinee. Miss Carleton did not call at the flat that day.

Witness next spoke of the Victory Ball, and said that De Veulle designed Miss Carleton's dress. On the morning of November 28 De Veulle came to her room. He spoke of Miss Carleton's death, and said: "I know the truth about her being dead now. It was kept from me last night. I hope I shall not be dragged into it."

### BAIL REFUSED.

De Veulle Remanded by the Magistrate Until Tuesday.

On December 3 De Veulle went to the inquest, returning about 6.30 p.m. He said to witness: "Everything is all right. You are not to worry." Afterwards he got in a terrible temper about it, and said that three detectives were following witness. He told her that if they stopped her she was to take them to Mr. Chatterton's office at the Strand.

He further said: "McGinty, if you give me away I'll get your separation allowance stopped and see your baby starve."

He added: "You know you went for the cocaine. You will get yourself in prison for doing it." Witness replied: "I went for the cocaine the same as I went for a bottle of brandy for you." Witness then got angry and the matter was dropped.

She remembered that on one occasion De Veulle told her that the £5 worth of cocaine was for Miss Carleton. That was the only time. He had never spoken to her of Miss Carleton as a person who took cocaine. The gold box (produced) was originally on a chateleine belonging to Mme. de Veulle, and Miss Carleton had taken it off the chateleine and taken it away.

Upon the application for bail being renewed at the close of the hearing, it was refused.

"I say nothing more than at present I decline bail," said the magistrate.

De Veulle was then remanded till next Tuesday.

### COMMITTEE ON POLICE PAY.

The Daily Mirror is informed that a committee is being appointed at once by the Government to consider the pay of the police. It will probably consist of members of both Houses of Parliament.

Laundry Opium Dens.—Fines ranging from £25 to £50 were imposed at Newport on Chinese opium dealers and smokers in a laundry.

By Appointment



to H.M. the King

## Relaxation of Hoarding Order.

To secure the public against the possibility of an interruption in the supply of fresh milk, the Food Controller now permits the purchase, beyond immediate requirements, of twenty-four tins of Condensed Milk in any household.

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—THE RICHEST IN CREAM—

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nothing quite so delicious, so rich  
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### MISSING SOLDIERS.

PTE. J. W. SHACKLETON, 307487, 216 Sherwood Foresters, R.F.F.; missing March 21, 1918. Any information gratefully received by parents, 189, Highways-road, Luton, Beds.

PRIVATE G. CLARKE, No. 51164, 7 Platoon, B Coy, 4th Bedfordshire Regt. Missing May 25, 1918. Any information would be gratefully received by Mrs. E. Clarke, Woodrow, Amersham, Bucks.

REWARD for any information re 32507 Private T. Pemberton, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, supposed killed near Arras, April, 1917, to H. S. Pemberton, 167, Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton.

WILL any officer, N.C.O. or private soldier of the 22nd D.L.I. kindly communicate with Mrs. Kerr, High Mead, Drumsall, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh, if they can give any news regarding her son 68872 Private P. J. W. Kerr, 6 Coy, 22nd D.L.I., missing, believed killed, since April 26, 1918.



# Daily Mirror

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

## "SECRET DIPLOMACY" IN LABOUR POLITICS.

THE need of the moment is frank statement and publicity for all demands: demands of labour, explanations of Government, defence of employer and capital.

Publicity for all!

So far the need is not sufficiently answered.

We have had the Labour Debate in the House of Commons.

But the House of Commons, though it may "represent" Labour, obviously does not prompt Labour to action; or deter it from action.

Thus, we have Mr. Thomas' wise counsel to Capital and Labour combined. We have Mr. Brace's statement. We have Mr. Sexton's case. And then—paying small attention to any of them—we have the miners' executive recommending a "national stoppage of work." We have Mr. Robert Smillie urging industrial disaster.

Is that publicity?

Not any more, surely, than the course of "secret diplomacy" which led up to the hideous war, whose origins (and their secrecy) are investigated in Professor Oman's book published to-day.

Then we had an apparent array of recognised alliances and a supposed endeavour towards peace on the part of them all. Also, we had a secret circle of war-maniacs preparing war. And we allowed them secretly to provoke it and make it, after Sarajevo.

Now we have apparent leaders and confessed partisans explaining and advising.

And we have (more powerful than they) a secret executive of Labour men provoking the war which they fix for March, if their "demands" be not conceded.

We had then the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

We have now Mr. Smillie's ultimatum to his own country.

This is not publicity!

We want to know about Mr. Smillie. We want to hear how influences, urging peace or conciliation within the ranks of Labour, are countered and crushed by persuasions making for war and ruin. The publicity we do get, either from Capital or from Labour, is an official camouflaged publicity. The real decisions are made elsewhere. The ultimatum is prepared in camera.

As a result, shall we have another war in March?

Come!—let Mr. Smillie, and his executive publish not only their "demands," but also their means of enforcing stoppage upon loyal workers, many of whom write to us here saying they do not want a strike.

## THE NEW LEAGUE.

THE twenty-six articles constituting the new League of Nations appear in the Press to-day. A summary of them will be found in our news columns.

This is not the place to analyse them.

This morning we want only to point out that Article 20 tells us that the League will "endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour, for men, women and children" . . . and to that end establishes "as part of the organisation of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour."

It is the international charter of labour! Whereupon we ask this question: "Will Labour meet this international league by establishing its equivalent at home?"

Labour has always supported the League of Nations—and rightly.

Will it now also establish a League of this Nation—and support it?

Or will it be so inconsistent as to advocate peace abroad while it makes war at home?

We hope it will not turn that good to bad by its declaration of war—without a League—**—TO-MORROW!**

## REVELATIONS ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

### DO THE BRITISH DOCUMENTS PROVE THE KAISER'S GUILT?

By WILLIAM MORROW.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR OF 1914-18: A narrative based mainly on British official documents. By C. Oman.

The chase after proof of Germany's guilt in provoking the great war always reminds me a little of the police court proceedings over a burglar caught with jemmy and dark lantern in somebody's house.

It is only in legal sense that the fellow is "not guilty." It is only the prudent editor who will allude to him as the "alleged" thief with the "alleged" jemmy.

For plain men and the people who caught him he is "found out."

And just in that sense I think we can all agree that Germany is found out by now.

If we had any doubt we can turn to Mr. William Archer's excellent summary (published 1915) called "Thirteen Days." This

Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, which meant war on Serbia.

Did Germany approve? Did the Kaiser know? Did he instigate Austria?

Here Professor Oman quotes the document, lately issued by the new Republican Government of Bavaria, which, in his opinion, and until the document is proved to be false, "settles the question of the guilt of the war."

The document shows that the Berlin Ministers knew all about the ultimatum and approved its tenor.

It is practically a confession, to that effect, from Count Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Minister at Berlin, in July, 1914, to his chief, Count Hertling, at Munich.

And what did Germany do, in any case, to restrain Austria?

The only fragment of evidence yet given that she did put pressure on her ally is the famous telegram published in the *Westminster Gazette*.

This telegram purported to go from the German Chancellor to the German Ambassador in Vienna, and to persuade him to "con-

### WHAT THE BOLSHEVIST WANTS—AND DOES!



He asks, in his ignorance, for the moon. When he can't get it he knocks the earth to pieces.—(By W. K. Haselden.)

gives all essential documents describing the outbreak of war: a tragic subject of which, by the way, most people are heartily tired.

Still, sound history must be recorded. Details can still be illuminated. Above all, individual responsibilities can and must be fixed. So to-day we have Professor Oman's "narrative based on the British official documents."

It is an admirably clear summary, though I do not see that it greatly adds to our knowledge. What it does add—and what is not in Mr. Archer's book—I will give. And I will fix attention mainly on this: "Does it prove the Kaiser's complicity? Did the Kaiser make the war?"

First, Professor Oman speaks of the famous Potsdam Meeting, at which, as early as July 5, 1914, the Kaiser and his fellow-conspirators are said to have decreed war.

He does not think it proved that the decision took place at this meeting, but points out that Prince Lichnowsky (former German Ambassador in London) and Mr. Morgenthau (American Minister at Constantinople) both speak of the meeting as a fact.

The next new point relates to the terrible

epistle. At first sight it "looks like a fabrication to blind Britain." It does not square with the rest of Germany's action. It appeared nowhere but in the *Westminster*. Professor Oman seems to regard it as a "blind."

Perhaps some light on the matter will still be given—by the *Westminster*?

Professor Oman then tells the exciting story of the Czar's waverings. He ordered mobilisation. He got panic. He cancelled the order. The Russian general disobeyed him and went on.

But in any case the German mobilisation (under camouflage) had begun, and the Kaiser settled the whole matter by his ultimatum to Russia, which cut off any hope of more talk between Petrograd and Vienna.

The burglar's trial is about to begin—perhaps!

These documents ought to be put in as evidence.

"Four years and four months have now passed, and the makers of the war are at last receiving their reward." At last!

But, even now, the main murderer is still at large! W. M.

## "NERVES" AND STRIKES

### IS "INDUSTRIAL UNREST" CAUSED BY THE STRAIN OF WAR?

THE "BETTER FEW."

I THINK the sentiments of the "Better Few" amongst our miners and railwaymen should have a hearing.

I live in a small mining township, where all of us are toilers—there is not a "lady of leisure" in Staveley Town—we are all real workers.

Amongst my friends and acquaintances I number many railwaymen and miners, and know their feelings and wishes with regard to the threatened strikes in these industries.

I go in and out of their happy, comfortable, prosperous homes, homes where in every case (excepting where drink holds sway) all is comfort, often luxury.

The miner, with his acquaintance, overcome by shame of his striking, fraternity, wrote a letter entitled "Fairplay" to the local newspaper, in which he stated that there is no real grievance.

Eight hours' work per day is not too much for the average healthy miner, and the present rate of wage is ample for far more than the usual wants.

The better miners hate to see the dear old country imposed upon, and beat and at such a time as this. We state that the Government have met the labour grumblers (we will not misname them representatives, for they are no such thing) most generously and openly, and are dealing with their bogus grievances in a truly magnificent spirit.

Our rector lately went into the local bank, and there saw a woman with a shawl over her head, in one hand holding a quantity of "John Bradburys"—there were twenty of them. It transpired that she did not know to whom she should give them, but she wished to bank them.

Her remark was (I give it in the real Derbyshire in which it was spoken): "We're twenty seven of these comin' in every week at our 'ouse—we're troid to spend 'em, but can't—so I want you to keep 'em on 'em for us—and let's 'ave 'em back when we want 'em."

A VOICE FROM DERBYSHIRE.

### REWARDS FOR WOMEN.

NO doubt Mr. Alexander Campbell means well when he suggests a great university as a memorial to women's work during the great war.

As members of the "Women's Army" for nearly three years, may we be allowed to suggest that it would show more grateful appreciation of our work to give us a decent gratuity and a "bit o' ribbon"?

We hear a great deal about gratuities for officers and men (and they deserve far more than they are getting), but we hear nothing of gratuities for women soldiers.

Most of us have had a hard struggle on our meagre pay, and now that we are slowly being returned to civil life we have no spare cash with which to buy a decent civilian outfit. A FEW WORKERS IN THE FORGE DEPT., R.A.S.C.

### THEY MUSTN'T MEET.

IF this "Saturday-afternoon-till Monday-morning" marriage system becomes universal our society columns of the future may soon be expected to contain something after the following:—

Extract from "Mayfair Meanderings," 19--: "An unfortunate little incident occurred at the Hon. Mrs. C's reception on Wednesday last. It appears that through a secretarial error invitations were sent to both Mr. and Mrs. H.—! The consternation of the two on meeting in the lounge can be imagined, and it was only by one of her inimitable displays of tact that their hostess avoided a regrettable scene." T. G. O.

### SHORTER LETTERS.

DOES the coal owner and does the railway director agree with and grasp your leader's point about the need for common sacrifice in society? Sacrifice is always supposed to come from the worker, I observe!

A. W. W. CAN'T we sometimes be given an option in dancing? Must we all have these jazz ways? Couldn't hostesses arrange waltz dances and announce them on their cards?

AN OLD-FASHIONED DANCER.

WITH reference to your leading article on "The Meaning of Bolshevism," I would suggest that the Bolsheviks "Twenty-Two Points of Evil" were bill-postered in all the great towns in the country—to show all who are so anxious to "wound this country and delay their comrades in their rejection of their families after fighting for them, what they are inviting.

ROBERT HOLDSOCK.

### IN MY GARDEN.

FEB. 14.—Directly the soil gets into a workable condition shallots should be planted. If the bed has previously been manured it will only be necessary to fork in some good soil and a little soil. Then make the ground moderately firm and press the bulbs into the soil, so that the tops are just visible.

The rows should be 12in. apart, and the bulbs about 6in. apart in the rows. The only comrades they will require during the spring and summer is an occasional hoeing. Towards the end of July growth will be completed and the shallots may be harvested. E. F. T.

### A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

We, ignorant of ourselves, Beg often our own harms, which the wise power Deny us for our good: so find we profit By losing of our prayers.—Shakespeare.

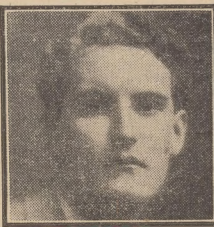


## HAD THE RUN OF THE HOUSE.



Lambs, now very valuable, had to be most carefully tended during the cold spell. These were kept indoors, like pet dogs, at a Devonshire farm, and made themselves quite at home.

## NEW FILM.



Mr. Walter Timms, who will play a leading part in the new film, "Footprints in the Snow." He served with the Queen's Westminster, and was twice wounded and severely gassed.



A BRIDE-TO-BE—D. Hughes Onslow, daughter of the late Maj. Hughes-Onslow, 10th Royal Hussars, to be married next month to Lieut. D. F. Lithgow, Royal Dragoons.

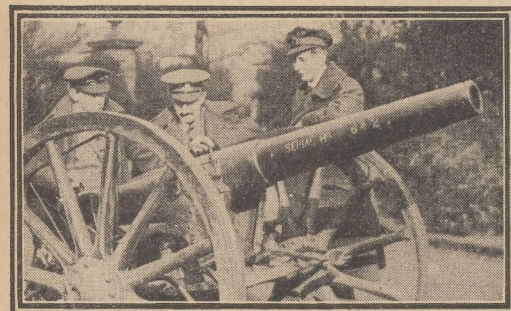


"SPECIAL" BARRISTER.—Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, R.C., who has been mentioned for his valuable services as Inspector of the E. Division, Special Constabulary.

## "TOMMY" TURNS INSTRUCTOR.



British soldiers teaching Austrian prisoners gear repairs at a mechanical transport base depot in Italy. The men are glad to pick up a little useful knowledge during their captivity.—(Official photograph.)



WAR TROPHY FOR MANCHESTER.—Wounded soldiers from Fair View Hospital examining a German gun which was captured during one of the Somme battles. It is now in Platt Field Park.



THEIR FIRST MEETING.—Father, who is in the Royal Engineers, has come home after a long absence and sees his son and heir for the first time. It was a happy day for both.



POSTHUMOUS M.C.—Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) Weir, in command 5th Field Co. (Durham) P.E. He was twice mentioned in dispatches.



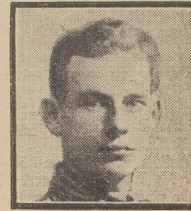
MISSING—No. 1553 Pte. William Battams, D Co., 1/6 Northumberland Fusiliers. Write Miss Ayres, Cornerways, Harrow, Middlesex.



LADY TYRWHITT OPENS SAILORS' REST.—Group taken at the opening of the new Sailors' Rest at Parkeston Harbour, Harwich. Lady Tyrwhitt (centre), wife of Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, who performed the ceremony, is seen standing between her husband (to whom the U-boats surrendered) and Sir Frederick Green, K.B.E.



DEVON SPORTSMAN.—Mr. H. G. Thornton, the Deputy-Master and Secretary Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds. He is very popular.



TRIPLE HONOURS.—Sergt. H. Faulkner, M.M., was awarded the D.C.M. late in the war. He also gained the Italian Bronze Medal.



# UNAUTHORISED STRIKES THAT HIT BRITISH LABOUR

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BY NEGOTIATION PAYS THE WORKER BEST.

By W. A. APPLETON: Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Mr. Appleton, who has vast experience in trade disputes, points out the great evil of the unauthorised strike in the following article, which at this moment "Daily Mirror" readers will find of absorbing interest.

THE possibilities of a new Britain have been jeopardised!

Millions of men have, during the past four and a half years, crossed the seas in order that they might fight for the safety of the land that gave them birth.

Eight hundred thousand of them lie buried in foreign lands; mostly they lie in nameless graves. A still greater number are maimed and handicapped for the remainder of their lives.

Their struggle for existence, under any circumstances, would be a hard one. It is made much harder by the wickedness, or stupidity, of some of those who stayed at home.

No one, least of all myself, desires to perpetuate the bad that marred the industrial conditions obtaining in pre-war days.

Hours were too long, wages too low.

The conditions in which men and women worked were often dangerous to life and health, and the conditions under which they lived were often inferior to those provided for cattle.

Nobody doubts that these conditions endangered both the health of the worker and the life of the State. Nobody suggests that they should continue.

Everyone agrees that a change must take place.

The only difference of opinion is as to method.

The majority desire to move steadily and on constitutional lines, but the minority, made up mostly of men who have never accepted responsibility for anything more important than words, seek, by any means, to precipitate disaster, in the hope that they themselves may come out uppermost.

Men of this type have been behind the strikes in Glasgow, in Belfast, in London and on the Tyne. For the moment they have been defeated, but they have already threatened further aggressive action.

When these men have trumpeted, the Government has retreated, until the extremists have been able to persuade their followers that the Government really feared them, and will accede to any demand, no matter how preposterous it may be.

These men never consider the effect of their actions upon the Empire as a whole, nor do they consider the awful effects which the uncertainty they create will have upon British industry. They always act as if the people in this country were independent of overseas markets.

If they do understand anything of this country's dependence upon other countries for food supplies, they disregard their understanding. If they can show that any increase in nominal wages follows their efforts, they still further secure the allegiance of the ill-educated and unthinking members of the community.

To-day, one result of their efforts is the grave endangering of Lancashire's export trade.

The cotton operatives look to the home market to absorb between 20 and 25 per cent. of their productions.

India has taken about 40 per cent. The balance goes to China, South America, the Levantine and other parts of the world.

All these markets are equally open to Lancashire's competitors. The extremists amongst the miners, railwaymen, ship builders and engineers may win temporary advantages for their own people, but they secure immediate disaster for their equally-important fellow-workers in the cotton industry.

One of the most thoughtful of Lancashire's leaders told me most sorrowfully that Lancashire trade could not exist six months unless export was assured.

Export is impossible, apart from production, and sale in overseas markets is also impossible unless the quality and price of the article submitted for sale is at least equal to that submitted by those nations who have been, and will be, Britain's very keen competitors.

It might be possible by artificial restriction to prevent other peoples' goods entering Great

Britain. It is not possible to prevent them entering British Colonies or countries with which Britain has traded in the past.

The unauthorised strike destroys all confidence, makes production impossible, creates a situation which means suffering for most and starvation for many.

It is extraordinary that the promoters and supporters of unauthorised strikes are mainly the same men who tried to provoke industrial disturbances during the war.

They are men whose un-British sympathies have always been openly expressed. In reality their concern is not for the people of this country. They are careless of everything outside themselves.

These people, during the war, were constantly demanding peace by negotiation. Now the war is over and the need for immediate reproduction is imperative, they flout peace and make industrial war on every conceivable opportunity.

The men they have led (or misled) have not secured even the temporary advantages secured by those trade unionists who have followed more constitutional methods.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives have never drawn a man out during the past five years. All their disputes have been settled by negotiation, and their increases in wages compare very favourably with those who have adopted extreme courses.

The shoemaker was always a thinking person, and during this crisis he has acted with sensibility and forethought. He has neither stayed production nor depleted the funds of his own organisation.

It is of profound importance to the trade unionists who have lent themselves to the present irresponsible movement that they should consider the future as well as the present consequences of unauthorised strikes.

They have allowed themselves to be pulled into the street at a time when the unscrupulous employer can well do without them. During this time they have spent many thousands of pounds of their trade union funds, and they have spent it mainly on men who have only very short memberships.

The older fellows with some experience of ordinary competitive conditions, will do well to set their faces against the extremists whose objective is political.

They must think hard about some problems of trade and commerce for themselves, and they must resolutely refuse to be led into the street merely for the purpose of destroying the organisations which through very difficult times have fought to better wages, hours and conditions.

In a war against society they themselves must suffer, for they form part of society.

W. A. APPLETON.

## IDEAL DISHES FOR WINTRY WEATHER.

SOME FIRST-CLASS "PLATS" TO PROMOTE WARMTH.

By AUGUSTE ESCOFFIER.

The famous Carlton chef here gives some homely recipes for heat-forming fares.

"DON'T neglect your engine," says that great physiologist, Professor Arthur Keith, M.D. He meant the human engine, with its 300 muscles and perfect system of "spark-plugs." "You never know when you may have to make a spurt." And these raw February days call for the full measure of "calories," which our diet experts advocate. A calorie is the heat necessary to raise a pound of water from 0 to 1 degree centigrade.

Of course, the human machine needs common-sense fuelling; for the body burns carbon, just as an engine does. Our chief fuel-foods are starches, fats and sugars. Protein is the tissue-building food, the nourishing substance of meat, fish, fowl and eggs.

The ordinary worker should consume about 3,000 calories daily, and requires 300 of these in protein; this may be found in the less expensive foods, such as beans and peas, lentils and cow's milk.

The sedentary worker needs a lesser scale of diet than, say, the mason or miner.

Stout people should be cautious with high-calory foods, and all of us should study our needs and working conditions, with a view to a satisfactory individual regimen.

In other countries great attention is paid to correct eating. America has many scientific institutions, like the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory at Boston.

As for the French housekeeper, she is—as millions of our soldiers know—a kitchen magician, who can produce a savoury stew "from a handful of gravel."

### CAPTURED BY HUNS.

Italy has her endless wheaten pastes; and in Eastern Europe, before the war, a family lived well on less than eightpence a day. In 1913 the meat consumption in England—always a sign of national prosperity—was 103lb. per head. In France it was only 73lb. The Germany of 1870 was identical in this respect with Italy and Russia—40lb. only. But by 1913 the gross Hun was gorging at the rate of 132lb. No wonder he felt the Allies' blockade!

Attention to diet can ward off sickness and prolong life. Experiments on animals show vegetarianism in a poor light. Thus rats, fed on a "mixed diet," did more voluntary work than vegetarian rats; these last aged rapidly and were frail, weak and apathetic.

"In the Franco-Prussian War I was chef to the Emperor Napoleon III., and was captured at Metz in the suite of my Imperial master. Wilhelm I., crowned Kaiser at Versailles, offered me a favoured position in his Potsdam palace.

"Sire," I replied, "you forget I am a Frenchman!" These facts were recalled to the present ex-Kaiser, for whom I cooked a marvellous dinner on the luxurious liner *America* at Cuxhaven.

"Ah," said Wilhelm, toying with his *béccase à la riche*, "if I'd only known you in '71, I'd have quickly set you free!"

### AN ESCOFFIER RECIPE.

Rabbit sauté and a cabbage soup with haricots and butter beans are ideal winter dishes. "Gnocchi," or flour and potato balls, sprinkled with cheese and served with hot butter is another model of kitchen economy in a "tight" food era like the present.

Bones contain a large quantity of gelatine. This is insipid enough in its pure state, but joined with the meat, the osmazone of the latter imparts an appetising flavour, and the bouillon that results is very good.

In many "bourgeois" winter recipes it is worth while noting that pork, onions, peas and beans and rice loom largely as heat-forming constituents.

For *The Daily Mirror* I have designed an ideal cold-weather stew or soup—say enough for four or six persons, and combining inexpensive ingredients with the maximum of heat-forming and nourishing properties.

Here is the recipe:—Take 1lb. of shin of beef, one small rasher of fat bacon, 1lb. of onions, three medium-sized carrots, half a pint of haricot beans and 2½lb. of potatoes.

Cut the beef in pieces. Cut the bacon in four or six pieces. Chop the onions and carrots up very fine. Soak the beans for about one hour before using. Now add four pints of cold water. Bring all to the boil and let simmer for two hours. Lastly, boil the potatoes in the soup and then serve immediately.

A. B.



Mr. W. A. Appleton.



AT HOMBURG.—Belgian sentries on duty at the end of the bridge which crosses the Rhine.—(Belgian official photograph.)

## THE LAND GIRL AS A MODERN AUDREY.

THE STORY OF A PROFITABLE MANIA.

By MARGARET BELL.

THEY were some of the five thousand odd who are going to continue as modern Rosalinds, with at least one profitable improvement on their charming predecessor: they will not spend all their days in a painstaking perusal of love lyrics pinned to larch-trees.

"Do you see this?" said Audrey, flourishing the front page of a daily newspaper. "A hundred pounds for the best batch of potatoes!"

"And this," said Celia, producing a cutting, "a series of prizes for home-produced onions."

"Fragrant occupation," murmured Marion. "I'm going in for broad beans."

"Aren't you rather late?" said Laura.

Marion smiled with slight superiority.

"They're up already, and I've spent most of the last seven days nurturing and cosseting them as a true mother should."

They fell to scanning the papers and seed catalogues which littered the table before them. One firm was desirous of encouraging the production of tomatoes and offered a prize of £50 for the earliest and best bushel on the market.

"That's all very well," said Laura, "but

how can one expect to grow them with the greenhouse thermometer hovering around freezing point. No one has any fires now."

"Yes, they have," piped up a wee, small voice, as if a repressed conscience could restrain itself no longer.

"A great deal of the wood on the estate where I've been working has been sold to the Government. After the lopping and sawing there remained no end of branches and bits, not to mention bushels of huge chips. For two months I've been gathering these oddments till I've accumulated quite a mountain of them. My greenhouse has been my frost resort for a fortnight. I've got about ten yards of tomatoes sown already. They'll be up soon."

"You always were a dark horse, Nell, a still river, an unfathomable pool. Fancy thinking of tomatoes when there's skating on the fens! I've been spending my days in an unused coachhouse, sorting potatoes, standing them on end, eyes right, praying for the sun to chase the frost away from the window panes. If this weather keeps on, my King Edwards will have sprouts as long as Rip Van Winkle's beard before they can be tucked away in their springtime beds."

"Don't be too certain that you'll have the field to yourself," said Celia. "You know we're only a handful out of thousands of vegetable-crazed citizens."

"A most profitable mania," Marion interposed. "Besides, competition is the aperitif on the menu of reconstruction."

M. B.



## HONEYMOON IN AN AEROPLANE



Bride and bridegroom in the machine ready to start from the Isle of Wight.

## AN ENGAGEMENT.



Miss Doris Boyd, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, of Eaton Place, who is to be married to Captain William Rawle early next month.

## FIRST PRIZE AT



Mme. Dormeuil, the actress, receiving a silver prize for her dress at the recent exhibition.

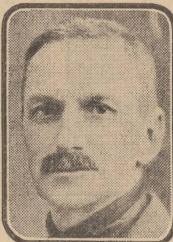


In flying kit after wedding.

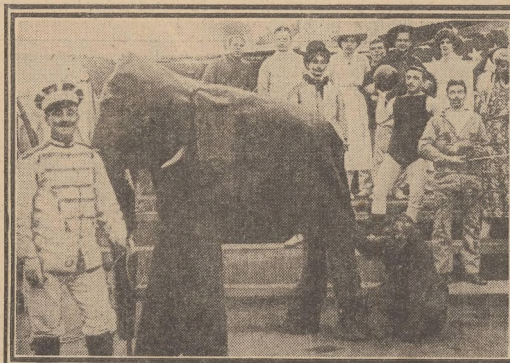
Major E. L. Williams, R.A.F., and his bride, Miss Biddy Gibson, left for their honeymoon in an aeroplane decorated with streamers and a bouquet of mimosa.



**PEACE CONFERENCE.**—Rear-Admiral G. E. W. Hope, who is taking the place of Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss at Paris.



**INVESTITURE.**—Major Gen. G. M. Heath, K.C.B., decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the King.



**CIRCUS ON A BATTLESHIP.**—The Bolshee Ukraine elephant performed during the circus on board the great Dreadnought Temeraire. This old-fashioned form of entertainment is popular in the Navy.



**LAND SHE CANNOT CULTIVATE.**—On the way to work in the Fen district of Lincolnshire. She is busy, despite the frost.



Drury Lane's great peace pantomime is going as strong as ever.



**FOR THE BLUE CROSS.**—Start of the egg and spoon race in the sports meeting held by actors and actresses in Edinburgh. The meeting was preceded by procession.



**LABOUR AND L.C.C.**—Mr. Ben Embleton, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, standing for Southwark, S.E.



Miss Lily Long and the Ba

**"THE BABES IN THE WOOD."**—Drury thines to draw great audiences n



# DRESS BALL.



s. Lawrence. She won the first  
t the Prince's.

# V.A.D. TO WED M.C.

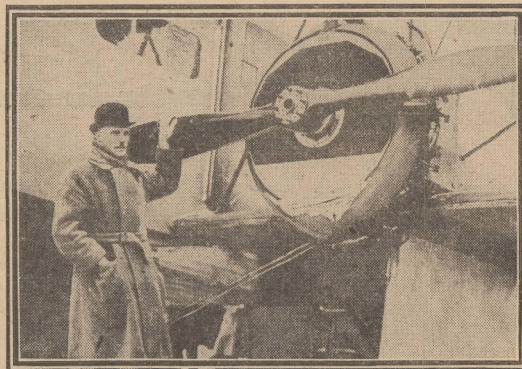


Miss Faith Skinner, who is to marry Captain A. J. Trousdell, M.C., next month. She was a V.A.D. nurse at St. Thomas' Hospital.

# PARIS ACTRESS DENIES CHARGE



Mlle. M. Dieterle arranging the flower vases at her home in Paris.



**A FLIGHT PIONEER.**—Mr. Henry Farman standing by one of the propellers of his latest type of aeroplane, which he has named the Goliath. The photograph has only just been taken.



**FIRE-HEROINE.**—Miss Amy Gough, whose courage was responsible for saving seven lives at a Birmingham outbreak.



**WAR WORK.**—Mrs. Edith Wilson, mentioned for her work as matron and secretary of the Hostel for Women at Borden.



She is actress and art collector.

Mlle. Dieterle is the latest person to be accused in connection with the counterfeit Rodin sculptures. Only a wicked world could suspect her, she says.

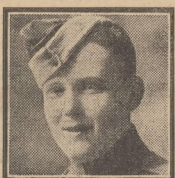


a and Wania, two dancers, who delight the audience.



Stanley Lupino.

a wonderful cast, and con-  
ly Mirror photographs.)



**MISSING AIRMAN.**—Lt. J. R. Aikens, 69 Squadron R.A.F.—Write H. W. Lardner, 65, Jewin Street, Aldersgate, E.C.

**SWEEP ON SKATES.**—If London were like the Fen country, no one would worry about Tube strikes. You would just skate to work.



**MATCH BETWEEN RIVAL "PANTOS."**—"Puss-in Boots" met "The House That Jack Built" at Edinburgh for charity. Both teams were composed of actresses.



*In To-morrow's*

# SUNDAY·PICTORIAL

## Back at Westminster By Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

Plain talk about the old House and its new members—by the premier representative of British commonsense and straight business.

## The Shorter Hours' Peril By "JOHN ALBION"

A "behind the scenes" examination of the most vital question before the public to-day.

## The Reign of Extravagance By W. B. Maxwell

The famous novelist has some keen and searching observations to make on the spendthrift habits of "you and I and the rest of us" nowadays.

## The France That Tommy Saw By AN EX-SOLDIER

*Week-end Football & Racing*

# SUNDAY·PICTORIAL

ORDER YOUR COPY TO-DAY.





Sister-in-law of Lord Airedale, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Kitson, has been a munition worker.



Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Wyatte, daughter of the famous Judge Moore, is married to a Lieutenant, U.S.N.

## FOOD TROUBLES.

**The King of the Belgians to Visit Us—A Hero and a Coincidence in Wounds.**

EVERYWHERE one goes one hears the food situation discussed with acerbity. There is really more discontent about than in the worst days of the war. Most people are by no means thankful for the very small mercies vouchsafed by the Food Controller. "It's not only the working man that suffers," said a woman yesterday. "The middle classes are worse off still."

### Mako Huns Pay.

Lord Salisbury is the head of a group of legislators who mean to see that Germany pays to the full. They had a meeting to draw an assurance from the Government that Parliament should ratify the bill of costs before it was presented. But they had been met more than half-way. However, questions are to be put on the subject next week.

### The Pessimist.

Mr. J. H. Thomas told a gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament that the next three weeks, not months, would industrially be the most critical this country had ever known. So now we can be prepared.

### Widespread Strike Effect.

If the miners go on strike they will hold up the housing programme. This cannot be carried out without timber. And Sweden will not let us have that unless we exchange coal for it.

### The Strike Peril.

There are those with experience of the labour world who judge that the transport workers, the miners and the railwaymen's unions will negotiate until they bring everything into line, and that then they will issue notices to cease work simultaneously if their demands are not conceded.

### No Excitement.

Nobody at the Foreign Office is losing sleep over the promise of the Japanese delegate at the Peace Conference to disclose the unpublished treaties between China and Japan. As a matter of fact, our Secret Service in the Far East has been very comprehensive for many years past, and the Foreign Office is perfectly well acquainted with the provisions of these "secret" treaties.

### Among the "Strangers."

I hear that when Mr. Lloyd George was crowded out of the members' dining-room at the House his appearance in the strangers' dining-room caused a pleasing flutter. He consulted with Mr. Churchill and other Ministers during his meal, and an imaginative "stranger" was heard to say that it was like being present at a Cabinet meeting!

### Two of a Kind.

The other half of the National Party, Sir Richard Cooper, has now taken the oath and his seat in the Commons. General Page-Croft is no doubt pleased with this 100 per cent. reinforcement.

### Archangel Again.

People do not quite like that official statement that "for the moment" the situation on the Archangel front is considered "more satisfactory." The port of Archangel is likely to be frozen until late May or early June, which means that no help can be sent for a long time.

### King Albert Coming.

The heroic King of the Belgians, with his Queen, will probably be amongst us in May. They will have lunch with the City Corporation at the Guildhall; and somebody has had the happy thought of providing a guard of honour of men who have served in Belgium.

# TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

### The Bukarest Palace.

I do not know why some people call the royal dwelling at Bukarest a "castle." It is a plain and rather rambling mansion in the centre of the city. Across the way there dwelt until war began the inevitable American dentist, doubtless one of the Boswells of our modern royalties.

### Carmen Sylva's Home.

The really delightful home of the Rumanian rulers was the small palace at Sinaia, the summer retreat in the mountains, beloved by Carmen Sylva. It stood in a clearing of the woods, there were no walls or hedges, and you just walked up to it across lawns covered with wild flowers.

### The New Aerodrome.

When the Air Ministry moves to its new home at the Lyceum Club it will not be isolated, for the Piccadilly district already has its Government departments. A few doors from the Lyceum is a branch of the Ministry of Munitions, and in Albemarle-street, not far away, there is an off-shoot of the Ministry of Labour.

### New Minister Wanted.

The announcement that Sir Walter Townley is anxious to retire from his post as British Minister at The Hague has come as no surprise to those "in the know." But it arrives at rather an inconvenient moment for the Government, which does not want to undertake a considerable rearrangement of our diplomatic posts abroad at the present moment.

### To Go On.

In these circumstances, Sir Walter will continue in office for a short time longer. It is expected that a successor from the Foreign Office will be appointed in order to prevent the "general post" that would otherwise be necessary if another Minister were promoted to The Hague.

### Not for U.S.A.

I am told on good authority that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Robert Borden would go to Washington as British Ambassador. It would undoubtedly be a picturesque and striking appointment, but I believe that Lord Reading's successor as our representative will be somebody quite different.

### An Adventurous Life.

Lt. Jack Imber, R.A.F., inventor of the self-sealing tank for aeroplanes, has had many hairbreadth escapes from serious injury when experimenting with explosives. More than once he has had to leave an hotel after some chemical contretemps.

### A Coincidence.

He got a wound at the front in 1916; and in 1917, on the same day of the year and at almost the same time of day, a fragment from



Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Chairman of the new Coalition Group on Foreign Affairs.



Mrs. Vera Piercy works at Lady Maitland's officers' hospital at Thirlestane Castle.

a Mills bomb, with which he was experimenting, struck him in the same spot! But, fortunately, it was stopped by some letters and a cigarette case.

### Who Wants a Town?

I have heard it said that Lord Greville, who owns nearly 20,000 acres, is the best landlord in Ireland. He is now, I hear, about to sell out the most interesting part of his estate—the town of Mullingar, which is represented in the Sinn Féin Parliament by Mr. Laurence Ginnell.

### Tribute to a Poor.

One would think that the good people of Ireland, and particularly of Mullingar—which never loved landlordism—would hail this proposal with joy, as Lord Greville announced that he would give the occupying tenants the option of purchase. It seems, however, they would rather he remained lord of the manor.

### Queen and Canadian War Memorials.

Burlington House had a visit from the Queen and Princess Mary yesterday afternoon, and the distinguished visitors stayed for an hour and a half looking at the pictures. The Queen was specially struck with the work of Major Augustus John. Before leaving the exhibition she bought several etchings.

### Pictorial Music.

The Duchesses of Buccleuch and Somerset sat surrounded by Raeburns and Romneys, Turners and Constables in Lady Glenconner's picture gallery at the concert she gave in her fine old Queen Anne house in aid of the Westminster Hospital funds. Mr. Ben Davies and Miss Jean Stirling Mackinlay made melody and Miss Clare Russell recited.

### Never Forgotten.

I notice that Lord Glenconner keeps a portrait of his eldest son, who fell in action, on the wall of the staircase where all passing may see. A wreath of palm rests over the frame.

### Her Favourite Stone.

Although Princess Patricia is being given many beautiful pearl and diamond ornaments, the emerald, a friend of hers tells me, is her favourite stone. She already has some very fine ones bequeathed to her by her mother.

### Postponed Again.

Once again the Honours' List is likely to be postponed. I am told it may not be published now, until some time next week. It almost reminds one of a modern revue.

### Convalescent.

I am glad to hear that Hendren, the Durham county cricketer, is getting better from the effects of a severe wound. In fact, he is well enough to take a post as coach at Harrow.

### Fiat-Letting.

It is only the down-trodden middle-class that cannot find flats to live in. In a working-class district a friend said this cheerful notice: "Flats to let. Removals free."

### "The House of Peril."

I sincerely hope there will be no litigation between Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Percy Hutchison over the latter's tenancy of the Queen's Theatre. The position is that Sir Alfred wants to put on "The House of Peril," and Mr. Hutchison does not want to take off "The Luck of the Navy," and lawyers are mentioned!

### Leaving.

Mr. George Robey leaves gifts behind him when he quits the Alhambra to-day. His namesake, Mr. George Robinson, showed me last night a beautiful walking-stick duly inscribed on the silver band round its neck.

### Overseas Dancer.

Looking in at the Empire last night, I found that the Australian danseuse, Miss Ivy Shilling, had joined the company. Later on,



Miss Dorothy Lane, at the Victoria Palace this week, is the sister of Miss Grace Lane.



Mrs. Godfrey Tearle was known in her acting days as Miss Mary Malone.

I believe, she will be in "Decameron Nights," which is in what the theatrical advertisements call "active preparation."

### "Demobbed."

Mr. Henry Ainley appears to be among the recently-demobilised officers. I saw him on Wednesday evening at the Haymarket Theatre. He was in "civvies" and looking none the worse for his Army experiences.

### Official Photographs.

The Imperial War Museum, where the official war photographs come from, has had a fire at the works. There will, therefore, I am told, be some delay in delivering the prints.

THE RAMBLER.

## THE ONLY CURE FOR ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS

PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE GREATEST OF ENGLAND'S PHYSICIANS have used and prescribed Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, and Doctors are everywhere prescribing it for their patients acknowledging its phenomenal success and sound principles.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION'S

approval and endorsement of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure may be appropriately crystallised by quoting the pronouncement of some of England's greatest Physicians. Notwithstanding the proper reserve of a great and responsible profession, reluctant to lend itself to hasty endorsement of unofficial treatment.

### The Royal Physician, SIR MORELL MACKENZIE,

had such experience of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure as to justify his endorsement of it as quoted under photo. PROFESSOR G. J. ALLMAN, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., ex-President of the Greatest Medical Society in the World, namely, The British Association, being a sufferer himself, used Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure with "marked success."

Dr. Hair, writing of his own sufferings, says:—

"For eleven years I suffered what I cannot describe, expecting death as the only relief. I tried everything I could hear of, with only partial relief. Finally, I came to adopt a theory of my own in regard to the nature of the disease. Selecting medicines and preventives on the basis of it, I found I was right, and soon I was entirely relieved, and have been free ever since."

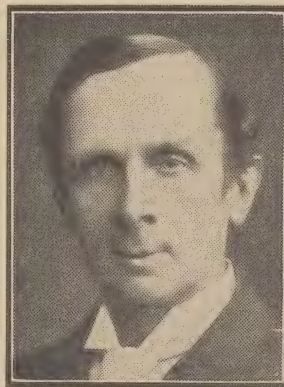


Photo [London Stereoscopic Co.]

### THE ROYAL PHYSICIAN.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, who says: I have known many people benefited by using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

Dr. Hair also says his treatment "will enable the patient in two or three days to sleep in bed, without aching, and, if the directions are followed, Health, Strength and Flesh will be rapidly restored."

The Clergy, being less constrained to reserve by their professional tradition, express themselves more emphatically. The Rev. J. H. Bumstead, Vicar of Hambleton, says: "Asthma can be cured, and Dr. Hair's medicine will cure it." The Rev. J. L. Herbert, Rector of Disserth, Llandrindod, describes Dr. Hair's medicine as—"An excellent cure without any ill-effects." Amongst others who endorse Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure are: CANON WILKINSON, the wife of the Chaplain to Queen Victoria and King Edward, GENERAL SIR HORACE ANDERSON, K.C.B., GENERAL SYKES, GENERAL COODE, etc.

This great testimony should satisfy the thousands of sufferers that, whatever their sufferings and however countless the remedies may be they have in vain tried, there is still hope of permanent cure.

Dr. Hair's Asthma and Bronchitis Cure can be obtained at: The leading chemists throughout the world, including Boots Cash Chemists, Taylor's, Timothy White's, etc., etc.

The price of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is 3s., large size 5s. Or direct (postage 6d. extra) from—DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE, LTD., High Holborn, London, W.C.1.







## BEAUTY INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENT.

Free Policy Against Hurt on Aerial Tour.

### "DAILY MIRROR" QUEENS.

Another interesting development in connection with *The Daily Mirror* £1,000 Beauty Competition for Women War Workers can be announced to-day.

When the four principal prize-winners are given their week's free holiday in France, travelling to Paris and back in a D. H. Aerial Pullman, they will be assured against accidents of any kind by a scheme of free insurance.

By arrangement with *The Daily Mirror* the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, has kindly undertaken to give a free accident policy to each of the four leading prize-winners who, in addition to their cash prizes, will be entitled to the holiday in France.

This holiday flight will be made soon after the inauguration of Mr. G. Holt Thomas' aerial cross-channel passenger service after peace is signed.

A motor-car will take *The Daily Mirror* four Queens of Beauty from the Ritz Hotel, London, to the aerodrome at Hendon, from which the start will be made. At the Paris aerodrome another car will meet the party to convey them to their hotel.

The free accident policy, will, however, become operative from the time the prize-winners leave their own homes—whether they be at John O'Groats or Land's End—and cover the whole period of their holiday until they arrive back at home.

These are the details of the compensations that would be payable under this scheme.

£1,000.....In the event of death.  
£1,000.....For loss of two limbs or two eyes.  
£1,000.....For loss of one limb and one eye.  
£500.....For loss of one limb or one eye.  
£8.....Weekly, payable up to 52 weeks, for temporary total disablement.

The jury of well-known artists and others who will choose the winners are:—

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.  
Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.  
Mr. Bertram Mackennal M.V.O., A.R.A.  
Mrs. M. Whiteford.  
Miss Lily Elsie (Mrs. Ian Bullough).  
Miss Anna Airy, R.I., R.O.I.

In all, £1,000, divided into forty-nine cash prizes, the first of which is £500, are offered to the British women war workers whom the committee will select as the most beautiful in all the land.

The holiday trip to France, however, will be available only to the four principal prize-winners.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Captured U-Boats' machinery is to be sold.

The King's Yacht, *Britannia*, is to be in commission this season.

New Rear-Admiral.—Captain Edwin V. Underhill, C.B., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral.

Mr. Henry William Feltham, fifty years secretary of Egham Literary Institute, is dead.

Wier Hall Explosion.—Francis Taylor, forty-five, is dead, being the fifth victim of the Wier Hall explosion.

General Moinier, Military Governor of Paris, died suddenly on Thursday evening while at dinner at the residence of M. Cruppi, an ex-Minister.—Exchange.

Seamen Drowned.—Sydney Baker (Margate) and Herbert Hendry (Cornwall), of the crew of a submarine at Rosyth Naval Base, fell overboard and were drowned.

## FOR PRINCESS "PAT."

Wonderful Gowns Made for Her Wedding and Honeymoon.

### BLIND GIRLS HELP.

The popularity of Princess Patricia of Connaught has aroused exceptional interest in her approaching marriage, and fresh information about the arrangements for it is eagerly awaited. Princess Patricia, in her snowy white bridal gown, which is a triumph of the designer's art, will be followed by her eight bridesmaids, wearing picture frocks of love-in-the-mist blue.

When Princess Patricia departs for her honeymoon, she will not wear the customary colour worn by princesses, but has chosen a lovely shade of the soft flax-flower associated with St. Patrick.

The material is heavy silk stockinette, and the style is exceedingly simple.

The perfectly plain bodice hangs straight from an oval-shaped collar of heavy grey silk, with open-work embroidery, which has all the appearance of beautiful crochet lace.

The waist is loosely defined by a stitching taking vandyke points, whence a graceful skirt falls with cleverly-introduced folds on either side.

A band of the grey embroidery appears at the hem, and there is a St. Patrick blue girdle at the waist, embroidered in grey and loosely knotted at the back.

Over this will be worn one of the newest dolman wraps of a pretty tone of elephant grey cloth trimmed at the hem with four flounces.

The becoming collar is of grey charmeuse and the waist displays a girdle emerging from either side and lightly tied in a bow. This gown and cloak were made by Mme. Handley Seymour, while the wedding gown, bridesmaids' dresses and trousseau frocks were made by Messrs. Reville and Rossiter.

Among the interesting practical costumes made by the latter house are a novel gown in the always popular navy blue serge.

It is made with one of the favourite loose bodices, arranged with an original panel of quaintly printed foulard. With this is provided an original serge coat-like carried out in the latest loose-fitting style and lined with the same foulard.

Another interesting feature of the trousseau is that the material for two of her gowns has been made by the blind girls of the National Association for the Blind, in whose good work Her Royal Highness takes the keenest interest.

## IMPOSED ON A WIDOW.

Bogus Officer Who Worked Out a Scheme Like a Game of Chess.

"He must have calculated his scheme out like a game of chess," said Mr. Macdonald at the Old Bailey yesterday, when prosecuting Rowland de Acre, twenty-one, who was sentenced to six months in the second division for the theft of a watch and chain, a locket and two rings, the property of Mrs. Harriet Amelia Keen, a widow, of Kensington.

Counsel said that prisoner, dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant, which he was not entitled to wear, called at Mrs. Keen's house.

His clothes and face were dirty and he was holding a horse by the rein.

He told Miss Keen that he had had a fall, and obtained permission to wash in Mrs. Keen's bedroom.

After he had left Mrs. Keen possessed the stolen articles, which she valued at £35. She sent a boy after him and he returned.

At first he denied the theft, but then offered the articles back, with 10s. "as compensation."

Detective-Sergeant Porter said that prisoner had suffered from epileptic fits and had had an operation for throat and kidney trouble and had been bitten three times by dogs.

Judge Atherton Jones said that evidently the prisoner's health was such that it might account for his conduct.

## WOMEN'S DRESS.

Changes Thought Necessary Before War and Now.

### THE 'NON-TROUSSEAU BRIGADE.'

How many times ought a woman to change her dress?

The Early-Victorians adopted a two-dress standard. Later it became the fashion for a woman to change three times. Now the coal and servant shortage makes the programme of the average well-to-do as follows:—

**PRE-WAR CHANGES.**  
Breakfast in bed ..... 1  
Morning wrap ..... 1  
Dress for shopping, cost and skirt ..... 1  
Lunch out. Smart hat ..... No change  
Tea with friend ..... 1  
Afternoon gown and dress coat ..... 1

**POST-WAR CHANGES.**  
Dressing jacket and skirt, mob cap to get breakfast ..... 1  
Best gown to breakfast with husband ..... 1  
Costume for morning shopping ..... 1  
Dress overall to cook dinner ..... 1  
Slip-on gown for lunch ..... 1  
Best gown for afternoon 1  
Trousseau gown for supper at Bohemian cafe 1  
Dress for smart ball ..... 1

"Rather than women having fewer wants, they seem to have more," the manager of a dressmaking firm said to *The Daily Mirror*.

"Since the signing of the armistice some well-to-do women have given orders for a dozen dresses at one visit to us.

There is, of course, a no-trousseau brigade. Their plea is that clothes are senseless. Many of these girls had worn uniforms for four years, and now have grown out of feminine ways.

They give an order over the telephone for standard clothes, jerseys like their brothers, and take no interest beyond that.

"It is a 'don't care age' and different from the time when a woman spent hours over the choosing of a ribbon.

Now girls hand in a list of 'wants' and come round an hour later for the parcel."

### "I ALWAYS LOVED YOU."

"I always loved you and my babies, although I showed it funny." This was part of a letter left behind by Mrs. Doris Daisy Dobson, twenty-six, of St. Lila-street, Kentish Town, on whom a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned at Hampstead yesterday. Her dead body had been found on the Tube railway near Chalk Farm Station. She and her husband were living apart.

## PRICE OF GENTILITY.

Gentlewomen Who Do Not Seem to Need Money.

### SOLVING SERVANT PROBLEM.

While maids are asking and obtaining from £22 to £50 a year, with their keep, it is a curious fact that, in order to preserve the name of "lady help," or "companion," gentlewomen are taking situations where no salary at all is offered.

"I thought we had done with the fetish of gentility during the war," an employment registry manageress said to *The Daily Mirror*. "It makes me peevish because a woman offers £30 and keep to a maid, and then, thinking better of it, withdraws her offer and asks instead for a gentlewoman to do the house work in return for a comfortable home. And though I know what slavery that means, the woman refuses to consider being engaged as maid, preferring the title of 'gentlewoman' to the £30.

"Doctors' daughters, clergymen's widows, and, above all, officers' widows who cannot live on their old pensions lay themselves open to be bullied in return for the silly maintenance of the words 'lady' or 'gentlewoman.'"

Typical advertisements from such women are:—

"Lady Companion, refined, musical, fond of reading aloud, careful manager, wanted to do work of house and needlework. Charwoman once a week. No salary, but comfortable home and treated as family."

"Gentlewoman required to help to do housework, care of children, in exchange for good home and laundry. Good needlewoman. Bright."

"Gentlewoman, certificated, to do part of work of house and assist pupils in school for girls, in return for good home. Own bedroom. Sunday afternoon free."

### POPE'S CAP FETCHES £11.

At Sotheby's, in London, yesterday the white silk skull cap of Pope Benedict XIII. was sold for £11, while Cardinal Manning's skull cap of red silk realised 10s.

## MURDERED IN EGYPT.

Information has been given by the War Office to Mrs. John Nelson, of Port Glasgow, that her brother has been murdered in Egypt by some person or persons unknown. Robbery is believed to be the object of the crime.

## For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest!

In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

**BENGER'S Food**

while being prepared becomes blended into a dainty cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "the Food the Doctor orders."

From M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

"I am a Specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food extensively in my practice."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. — Otter Works, MANCHESTER, England.

Branch Office: NEW YORK 29 Beekman Street. SYDNEY 117 Pitt Street. Agents throughout CANADA.

**Zam-Buk**

## THE SOOTHING HEALER

is just what youngsters like to rub on their skins these raw, cold days.

Zam-Buk is absolutely pure and possesses unique Soothing, Healing and Antiseptic qualities that make it the ideal treatment for swollen, itching and broken

**CHILBLAINS, "CHAPS" & ALL SORES.**

1/3 per box at all Chemists and Drug Stores, &c.



Beaver hat, the features of which are the upturned brim and the uncured ostrich ornament.



Pleated chiffon velvet is quite a new feature for hats. The trimming is a simple band of ribbon.



# BEAUTY COMPETITION ENTRANTS FROM ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.



There is no need to specify the nature of the work which this entrant undertook. She has been "carrying on" for eighteen months in her most useful occupation.



Cashier at a City bank engaged on War Bond work.



Worked as a V.A.D. and acted for soldiers and war charities.



Worked for three years in the Paymaster's Office in the North of England.



Was engaged on aircraft work in the neighbourhood of London.



Four years in a Scottish post office on War Bonds, certificates and Army allowances.



Entrant from Wales who was both V.A.D. and clerk.



Employed as a shell examiner at Woolwich Arsenal.



**A PALESTINE PET.**—A snapshot from the Holy Land showing a soldier making friends with a young donkey.



**MOTHER AND SON.**—A new snapshot of Lady Wimborne setting out for a gallop with her only son, the Hon. Ivor Guest.







## SLEIGHS REPLACE BOATS—



With two wild swans shot on Cowbit Wash.

Now that the fields in the Fen district of Lincolnshire are frozen over, the wild fowling use sledges instead of boats. One photograph shows how they fire the large fowling-piece,



On the look-out for birds. Many men shoot the fowl in order to obtain a livelihood.



The sledges are pushed along until within firing distance, the men lying on the bottom of the sledge.

which generally kills a number of birds every time. They are in great demand, and fetch good prices in the London and provincial markets.



**AFTERNOON WRAP.**—It is so draped that it tapers as it nears the ankle. The chinchilla collar is an interesting finishing note.



**DEATH UNDER WATER.**—Mr. F. Marten Hale, inventor of the depth charge, which was used with such wonderful success by the Navy in the campaign against submarine piracy.



**POPPY POULTICE.**—The Austrian Archduchess Blanca, who compelled medical officers to apply this remedy (to her a universal panacea) no matter what ailed the unfortunate patient.



**LOSS TO LITERATURE.**—Mr. Percy Willoughby Ames, for seventeen years secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, who has died. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.



**AN ALL-BLACK COAT.**—A Paris creation. Deep silk fringes hang over the joining of the velvet, and seal fur is introduced on the cuffs.



**REFUGEES WHO LIVED IN PALACES.**—Lady Georgina Buchanan examining a piece of work at Chesham House, the old Russian Embassy, which she has converted into a workroom for British refugees from Russia and Russians who had fled before Bolshevism. The workers are of all classes, and some lived in palaces in Russia.